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land Marine Algæ, Pl. vi., Fig. 1. My specimens were collected in June, at Nahant, Mass., where the plant seems not to be very rare.

Ralfsia deusta, Ag., reported in America only from Eastport, Maine, I found at Marblehead, Mass., near the Clifton House. It grew just at and a little below low water-mark, in company with *Corallina* and *Lithothamnion*. The growing plant is rather handsome, and quite distinct from other species of the genus, but in drying it loses much of its character.

Ralfsia verrucosa, Aresch., I found at East Chop, Martha's Vineyard, last September; and also

Petrocelis cruenta, Ag. Neither species has been reported as found south of Cape Cod. I found them after a severe gale, which had washed up large quantities of algæ. These two species were on pebbles on which *Phyllophora Brodiaei* was growing, and had apparently come from deeper water. Both were without fruit, and were smaller than the common northern forms.

Callithamnion membranaceum, Magnus.—This curious species, which is quite common in Massachusetts Bay, is much the smallest of the genus, and its habitat is a very unusual one for one of the Floridæ. It grows in the interior of polyzoa, sponges, and sometimes of siphonaceous algæ. In spring and summer, Laminarias and Agarums will not uncommonly be found covered with a *Sertularia*, which, instead of being white or yellowish, is bright red, being filled with a dense mass of *Callithamnion*. This species was discovered in 1872 in the German Ocean, by Dr. P. Magnus, and described and figured by him in *Die Botanischen Ergebnisse der Nordseefahrt*, Berlin, 1874. What is probably the same plant was found on the Massachusetts coast by Dr. P. F. Reinsch, and described and figured in the *Botanische Zeitung* for Jan. 10, 1879, but no name was given to it. The position of the tetraspores in Reinsch's figure differs somewhat from that in Magnus's. All the fertile specimens I have found agree with the latter, and a specimen which I sent to Dr. Magnus is pronounced by him perfectly identical with the European plant. It is reported by Hauck as found in the Adriatic, and is probably quite generally distributed, but has escaped notice from its minuteness and place of growth.

Malden, Mass.

FRANK S. COLLINS.

***Thalictrum anemonoides* or *Anemone thalictroides*, which ?—**

Dr. Gray, in his Manual, has placed the rue-anemone in the genus *Thalictrum*, and he has been generally followed in this country. Wood, however, places it, in his Botanist and Florist, in *Anemone*, and he is, I think, correct in doing so. It differs essentially from *Thalictrum* in having an involucre, and agrees in all respects with *Anemone* except that Dr. Gray makes the arbitrary distinction "achenia * * * not ribbed." Omit the *not*, and let it read "achenia pointed or tailed, flattened or ribbed," and the generic description of *Anemone* of Dr. Gray will fit admirably the rue-anemone. It resembles in a striking manner the *Anemone nemorosa*, and is certainly more nearly related in every respect than *Anemone Hepatica* is. Since making my note to this effect, I find that Bentham

and Hooker have placed *Syndesmon*, Hoffm., under *Anemone*, though Dr. Gray considered it a subgenus under *Thalictrum*. Taking all circumstances into account, it would seem a wise policy to go back to the old Linnean name of *Anemone thalictroides* and settle our rue anemone in the place where it can find its closest connections.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOS. F. JAMES.

Abnormal Trillium.—A specimen of *Trillium sessile* was lately brought to me which was quite interesting because of its departure from the normal type. Instead of having the parts all in threes, they were mostly in fives. There were five leaves, five sepals, five petals, eight stamens, four stigmas and a four-celled ovary. One of the petals had partly developed an anther on one side. The plant is very common here, but I have never seen a specimen like this before.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOS. F. JAMES.

Violet with Runners.—Does any one know whether it is common to find *Viola striata* producing long runners? I have found, in a locality near here, many specimens which have runners from 12 to 18 inches long, and I should like to know whether this is a common thing with white violets.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOS. F. JAMES.

Alfred Robson Young died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12th, 1883, aged 54 years.

Mr. Young was born in York, England, January 14th, 1829, received his early education in Scarborough, and, at the age of fourteen, came to this country with his uncle, Mr. John Johnson, of Brooklyn. For more than forty years he was a collector and student of marine algæ, and made large collections in Europe, America and Australia, having resided in the latter country for a considerable time some thirty years ago.

Perhaps no man of the present generation was so intimately acquainted with the marine flora of New York Bay and adjacent waters as Mr. Young. An acute and accomplished botanist in this department, he was a gentleman of many graces and virtues of mind and character, and will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who shared his friendship. Though suffering from painful diseases, through many months and years, and which first deprived him of sight and at last of life itself, he was remarkably cheerful to the end, and never ceased to take a lively interest in his favorite plants.

Taunton, Mass.

A. B. HERVEY.

Carices Wanted.—Mr. Sereno Watson writes us that Dr. H. Christ, Rue de l'Arbre, 5, Basel, Switzerland, is engaged upon a revision of the European *Carices*, and desires to procure, by exchange or purchase, American specimens for comparison.

Austin's Musci Exsiccati.—Mrs. C. F. Austin, of Closter, N. J., writes us that she still has remaining two sets of the *Musci Appalachiani* and five of the *Supplement*, which she will dispose of at a low price to any one who desires to purchase them.